

The delegate of *Poland* (the only member of the Eastern bloc to have acceded to the convention) attacked the failure of the United States to ratify the convention and also charged it with preventing freedom of access to the headquarters of the United Nations and with subjecting certain members of the secretariat to inquisitorial and useless formalities.

Replying, the *United Kingdom* representative said that all member States were under a deep debt of gratitude to the United States for the assistance it had given the United Nations. The Organization was able to function freely in the United States. Would this have been the case if the United Nations had been in Poland or countries of a similar persuasion?

The *United States* delegate said that though there might have been cases of confusion and delay, full satisfaction had always been given to any requests of the Secretary-General. The unreserved support given by his Government to the Headquarters Agreement contrasted markedly with the attitude of certain States which had not only failed to ratify the Privileges and Immunities Convention but had even refused to admit officials and missions of the United Nations to their territories.

The *Egyptian* resolution was finally adopted by the Committee by 32 votes (N.Z.) to 1, with 2 abstentions, and by the Assembly without vote.

*Violation by the Soviet Union of Fundamental Human Rights, Traditional Diplomatic Practices, and Other Principles of the Charter*

On behalf of the Government of *Chile*, Mr Cruz Acampo, former Ambassador to Moscow, submitted a resolution which charged the Soviet Union with having violated fundamental human rights and traditional diplomatic practices by preventing the Soviet wives of citizens of other nationalities, and in particular Mrs de Cruz, daughter-in-law of the former Chilean Ambassador in Moscow, from leaving the Soviet Union. The resolution concluded by calling on the Soviet Union to withdraw the measures complained of.

During the war, Mr Cruz Acampo said, many Allied nationals had married Soviet citizens. On their return home, however, the Soviet authorities had refused to allow their wives to accompany or join them. Only a few wives had, in fact, managed to leave the Soviet Union. In March, 1947, a decree was issued by the Council of People's Commissars forbidding marriage between Soviet citizens and foreigners and making it unlawful for Soviet women married to foreigners to leave the country. This action fell within the province of human rights, which is established by the Charter as a subject of international law. Moreover, a State which by its actions violates the purposes and principles of the United Nations *ipso facto* prejudices the general welfare and impairs friendly